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PUBLIC DEFALCATIONS.

SPEECH OF MR. DUNCAN,

OF OHIO,

In House of Representatives, January 17, 1839—On the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout.

[CONCLUDED.]

And because Mr. Woodbury, Draco or Nero like, will not take a Democrat by the throat and strangle him the moment he is under the least suspicion of official defalcation, let his means to satisfy the Government be what they may, the cry of corruption must be rung upon every change, and the whole Administration denounced as basely fraudulent, and as conniving at public peculation. All indulgencies that have been given to defaulters, has been with a view to put in power of the defaulter to liquidate the amount for which he may have been in default; and so far as the present Administration, and that which preceded, it is concerned, the result of such a course of policy (where the particular case would admit of such indulgence) has been of advantage to the government; and in all cases of default, so soon as it was discovered that delay or indulgence were either dangerous, or did not promise an advantage, the individuals have been removed; so has the defaulter, under all circumstances, been eventually removed. I believe I am warranted in saying that the Government has sustained no loss by either neglect or indulgence to defaulers by the Treasury Department, or any officer thereof, but, on the contrary, has been benefitted by indulgence. Sir, it is a curious fact, that out of one hundred & fourteen *collectors* in nominal defalcation—(nominal, I say, for many of the defalcations that appear are not so, the settlement being subsequent to the publication of the defalcations)—near one hundred of them were before General Jackson's administration. So out of the whole number of disbursing officers, more than two thousand were under former administrations.

The losses alone, by two merchants, Smith and Thompson were more than by all the collectors and receivers, and except what may be lost by Swartwout.

Swartwout had his appointment as collector of the port of New York in 1829, by General Jackson. This was one of the plitical errors of his life, and perhaps it has rarely fallen to the lot of man to commit fewer. It is due to Mr. Van Buren and proper to say in this place, that he was opposed to the appointment of Swartwout, but more of this hereafter. During this discussion, hozannas have been sung as usual to the Bank of the United States. It collected the public revenue. It kept safe the public revenue. And it disbursed the public revenue, said one gentleman, (I believe Mr. Wise of Virginia,) and not one dollar was lost while it had the management of affairs. There are some mistakes in this eulogy upon the Banks. The Bank never collected one dollar of the public revenue. The Bank neve disbursed one dollar of the public revenue, nor did the Bank keep *safe* all of that was deposited with it. Swartwout received his appointment during the existence of the United States Bank; and it may be fairly said, that it was through and by the Bank policy and the credit system, that the government has been defaulted out of the amount of Swartwout's defalcation.

Sir, I have said that the Government has lost more, by ten times, by banks, and its connection with them, and by merchants' bonds or the credit system, which is of the Bank or Whig policy, than by all the individual collecting, receiving, and disbursing officers that have existed since the commencement of the Government. I also stated that there were fewer losses sustained by public defaulters during the administration of General Jackson and this Administration, so far as it had progressed, by more than one-half, than the average loss of all the other administrations which preceded them, although the collections and disbursements were more than double, and that the heaviest losses sustained to each administration were by the banks and the merchants, even in these administration. I have made the following table. It is taken from records and reports of the Treasury Department, and when, and where ever examined, I think will be found to be correct. Here it is. It shows the aggregate amount of defalcation in each administration, at the same time showing the amount lost by the banks, private officers and merchants each in separate columns, and the aggregate amount of the whole:

Total losses to the Government, under each different Administration, by Banks, Collectors, Receivers, Merchants' Bonds for duties, and disbursing officers.

Administrations.	Banks.	Collectors of duties, including attorneys, Marshalls, &c.	Receivers of public lands.	Merchants' bonds for duties.	Disbursing officers, including paymasters, pursers, &c.	Aggregate
Washington, 1789 to 1797.	None; few banks in existence.	$13,000	None in existence or established.			$13,000
John Adams 1797 to 1801.	None.	220,000	None			220,000
T. Jefferson, 1801 to 1809.	None.	200,000	Few in existence.			200,000
J. Madison, 1809 to 1817.	$5,000,000 depr paper taken.	210,000	33,000			33,000
J. Monroe, 1817 to 1825.	$300,000	230,000	110,000			110,000
J. Q. Adams 1825 to 1829.	270,000	25,000	60,000			60,000
A. Jackson, 1829 to 1837.	42,000	60,000	200,000	Of these, 6 to 6,000,000 are dated before Gen. Jackson's administration, and nearly 7,000 defaults in number on bonds unpaid before.	In the previous administrations to 1829, there yet remain reported on the books, besides all settled and remitted in various ways, by private acts of Congress, &c near $4,250,000 in amount, and near 2330 defaults in number, of disbursing officers. Of these kinds, not over 40 under General Jackson's administration, and $100,000 in amount.	
Aggregate	$613,000	$1,225,000	$403,000	$6,700,000	$4,550,000	$13,491,000

Number of merchants' bonds and disbursing officers, see notes.

Number under each Administration.

Collectors, 10 or 12 defaulters, but all paid or secured except 3, on very small sums.

Collectors not settled 7, and 3 or 4 more paid, or secured except 3, on very small sums.

Collectors, 10 failed, besides small sums from others due; some paid or secured.

No bank defaults, except by a suspension of specie payments 1814, '15, and '16 Collectors 14, failed, and part secured. One receiver in default, the rest secured. About 30 of the banks in default in 1838, but over 100 failed in 1837 and after. Collectors 14; some in default, part secured. Ten receivers.

Five banks, collectors 14, except some small, and paid; many were then secured; 17 receivers, but many secured.

NOTE. Actual loss from all of the above sources $18,403,000.

The bank nominal losses were much greater than the above sums under Monroe's and J. Q. Adam's administrations by deposite banks that failed, and by others that failed, whose bills the officers of Government had on hand depreciated. But all have been since paid, except the above balances.

All the losses by banks under Mr. Madison's administration were by taking depreciated paper, and they are estimated low from that cause, at $5,000,000.

Most, if not all these bank failures happened while the U. States Bank was in operation.—The above does not include losses by the United States Bank itself, by not paying full dividends several yeas, and by seizing on others for damages. Out of one hundred and fourteen collectors, only eighty are indebted to any considerable amount, and the other thirty have paid, or secured, or the sums are very small. But as a balance stood unsettled, it must be reported by the public officers. Of sixty to seventy receivers, against whom the balances exist, near half of the offices have been established in the last ten years, and twenty to thirty of these defaults are small debts, or secured, or paid. Of the $200,000 estimated as a loss from 1829 to 1837, it is after deducting all but one or two cases of any magnitude. The rest will probably be in the end collected, and not leave over that sum if so much lost. More money actually has been collected in one of the years under Gen. Jackson, from sales of lands, than in any 8 or 10 years of any of his predecessors. Hence the ratio or proportion of losses is small under him. Whole number and amount of merchants' bonds for duties unpaid when due and probably lost, is eight thousand in number, and near $6,500,000 in amount; and of these, $6,000,000 were not under Gen. Jackson's administration, except those falling due about the time of the suspension of specie payments. So of the number of disbursing officers, in default, at least, 2,300 were before 1829, and only about 40 between that and 1837; and of the whole amount, $4,250,000, all was earlier except about $100,000. The aggregate of the losses since 1789, is supposed to be, after every fair allowance, over $18,000,000. Yet, under Gen. Jackson's administration, through lasting eight years instead of four, and attended with greater collections of revenue, and especially much greater from lands than any others, the whole losses were only $900,000, instead of three millions, the average proportion to each eight years. There were less than one-third of the losses under other Administrations, on an average.

Many of these immense losses since 1789, as well as several others in 1820, in the sale of public lands on credit are to be attributed to the ill regulated credit, system for duties and to the facilities and temptations to speculation and losses by indiscreet bank credits. All happened under the United States Bank and pet bank system!!

I trust, sir, I have shown that this Administration are governed by no other principles than those of economy. That they have no other interst at heart but that of their country, is manifest to all who have impartially examined their progress. I trust that I have shown that the three cases of official defalcation chiefly relied on to prove corruption on the part of the Administration, have nothing in them to warrant such a charge. I think, by the table which I have exhibited, I have shown, conclusively, first, that less money has been lost by defalcations of any kind and every kind, during the Administration of General Jackson, and of Mr. Van Buren, so far as it has progressed, in proportion to the amount of money collected and disbursed, than under any administration which preceded them I think I have shown that ten times as much money has been lost to the Government by banks, merchants and the credit system, as has been lost by all the collectors, receivers and disbursers (the Swartwout case excepted) that the Government has ever employed; and if I have not shown that the Government must continue to lose while it is connected with this swindling and gambling system, (I mean the federal bank policy,) it is because it must be so well understood that it is unnecessary.

Sir, every effort is now being made to saddle upon this Administration the defalcation of Swartwout, for party effect; but it cannot be done. Swartwout had his appointment under another Administration. The greater part of his frauds were committed before this Administration came into existance; and those that were committed after, were effected in consequence of a policy which was adopted before this Administration—a policy which made it almost impossible for the Treasury Department either to prevent them, or detect them after they were committed, until Swartwout had fled, and the policy in this case was the Bank policy; and the connection of the Government with it.

Sir, if ever candor is proper and becoming in any situation—if it constitutes a human virtue, and ought to be associated with any transaction of human life, it ought to be with the duties of legislation. An honest and an unsuspecting community ought to be represented in an honest and unsuspicious manner. The people have a deeper interest, if possible, in having their honesty and morality fairly represented than even their political or civil rights.—How degrading it is to the character of the representative in any capacity, and more especially in that of an American Congressman, to play the part of a pettifogger, or seventhrate county court lawyer—degrading himself and the dignified station he occupies by practising little trickery for mean, selfish party purposes.

Sir, I speak with reference to attempts made too frequently on this floor to bring the Administration into discredit, by promulgating and magnifying every trifling error suppressing every virtue and quality of the Administration, entitled it to the confidence of the people. I think I once before, on this floor, remarked that it is as base and criminal to withhold the truth, when it may be due to reputation, as to promulgate that which is false for the purpose of detraction and slander. Can any candid man fail to perceive, or will any just man fail to deprecate, the practice which has been pursued in this debate of picking out particular cases and reports, or pasages from them, and putting them together, so as to produce an impression as to facts, and as to the conduct of public offices, totally different from that which results from a fair and entire view. My colleague [Mr. BOND] deliberately accuses the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the Solicitor, Comptroller and First Auditor, of a combined and studied effort to deceive the people relative to the existing provisions that authorize or direct the periodical inspection of the books and accounts of public officers; and he winds up by a deliberate assertion that the documents sent to the House are, on this point, untrue.

Not content with thus making use of a palpable perversion of the reports of the Solicitor and Comptroller, to found this charge of falsehood against the President & the officers of the Treasury Department, he takes occasion, by the same means, to magnify his own sagacity and industry, parades before this House, as something wonderfully novel, one of the best known sections of the general collection act of 1799. Perhaps the very law which is more frequently referred to, and is more familiar than any other in the statute book, and quotes, as a discovery due to his own remarkable acuteness, the very portion of that law under which the public officers, whom he accuses of being ignorant of its provisions, were, at the time, notoriously acting.

The Secretary of the Treasury had directed the Solicitor and Competroller, after ascertaining the facts of Swartwout's defalcation, to suggest such changes in the existing laws as they might deem advisable. It is their report from which my colleague makes his *selections*.—Those officers are not inspectors of the custom house proceedings and books, *as directed by law*; and that an express provision, requiring this to be done from time to time, by a competent officer, from the Treasury Department, is an obvious and important measure of precaution and safety.

This suggestion my colleague construes into a "*combined and studied effort*" to create a false impression as to the existing laws, and says that these documents are so far from truth, that he is able to read an express clause from the statute book, which has for more than forty years provided for the very inspection "that is now recommended as a grave and salutary remedy." And how does he do this? How does he fulfil his boasted promise? How are the President and the officers of the Treasury convicted of falsehood, or gross ignorance?—How is the searching sagacity of the member himself established? Why, forsooth, all this promissed prostration of the President, Secretary, Solicitor, Comptroller, Auditor, and the whole Government, which thunders so loudly in the index, all this self glorification of my colleague, and the astonishing proof of his ability to perform these "*searching operations*," (to use his favorite phrase,) turns out to be nothing more than reading to this House a well known section of the old collection law, which provides that collectors and other officers shall keep true accounts, submit them to inspection when required, and forfeit $1,000 in every case where they refuse so to do. Does this prove what my colleague wishes us to believe it does? Does it prove that regular inspections of the books and proceedings of the custom house, by a competent officer of the Treasury Department, are now directed by law? As well might you say that the penalty imposed upon a smuggler made it unecessary to direct by law the appointment of a single inspector or tide-waiter that there was no need of a marshal or officer of police, because the statute declares that a counterfeiter or a thief shall be put in the penitentiary. The provision in question was well known, but it is an inadequate provision. Did any one doubt or deny that the Secretary of the Treasury might send a person to any custom-house, specially to examine its proceedings? Is there a word in the report of the Secretary, or in any of those documents that expresses such a doubt? Were not the Solicitor and Comptroller so sent under this very provision, in this very instance? Yet my colleague attempts to create this impression, an impression the very reverse of what is justly and fairly to be deduced from the documents themselves. The provision in the old collection law is indequate, totally inadequate. It is permissive, not directory. It was meant to provide for special cases, not to form part of a general system. "*The new and salutary remedy*" which my colleague ridicules, is not found in it, either directly or by inference. That remedy is to direct, by *positive law*, periodical inspections, by competent officers. If that is already done, let the place in the statute book be pointed out. If it is not, let us have no assertions to the contrary, and no gross accusations, the support of which is attempted by stringing together disjoined sentences, and putting false constructions upon the official statements of honorable, high-minded and competent men.

Sir, I ask your attention while I give a brief expose of the policy, and the result of that policy, by which Swatwout was enbled to commit the frauds which he did, and the embarrassments under which the Secretary of the Treasury labored in detecting him.

1. I believe the merchants' bonds were deposited in the deposite banks in New York; so was the amount of those bonds, when collected to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Swartwout made up his account weekly with the bank, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock. No account was ever exhibited of moneys received by him for duties between Saturday 10 o'clock, and Monday morning. All moneys received after 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and before 10 o'clock Monday morning, were not deposited; or, if they were, they were deposited in his name, and to his individual credit, and drawn upon his individual check. This was the mean by which a portion of the defalcation was effected, and unquestionably grew out of the connection of the Treasury with the banks. It is easy to perceive that this fraud could go on some time without detection. I believe near $300,000 of the fraud occurred in this way.

2. Owing to the peculiar manner in which certain funds came into the hands of the collector at New York, (and perhaps other ports,) and to the right which he had to retain a portion of those funds in his hands, they were kept out of sight, and indeed out of the knowledge of the Treasury Department. This occurs in this way. When an importing merchant receives from his vessel a cargo of goods, upon which the duties have to be paid in cash, in advance, the duty on which may be known, that is the class of goods and the amount of duty on that particular class may be known; but it may take some time to calculate and make up the amount of duty that may be due on the whole. The merchant, desirous of having the use of his goods, agrees with the collector to pay what the duties, when made up, will probably amount to. The collector, in this case, generally receives a sum amounting to more than the duties when made up. In this he is justifiable, as he is bound to look to the security and interest of the Government. He retains in his hands what he supposes may be the overplus between what he has received and what may really be found to be due when the account is made up. Transactions of this character are of every day's occurrence. The sum thus retained is not reported (or may not be, and was not in Swartwout's case) to the Treasury; but was kept (as pretended) for the purpose of paying back to the merchant what was due him. This surplus—if it may be so called—in Swartwout's case, has constituted, at all times, a lage standing fund, a part of which, it is easy to perceive, might be abstracted without the knowledge of any person but the collector himself; without the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury, or any officer of his immediate Department. This fund, I believe, is called 'cash deposited to meet unascertained duties.'* From this fund Swartwout abstracted about $150,000.

3. "Duties paid under protests." This constitutes a fund which puts it in the power of the collector to defraud the Government out of almost any sum. It is as follows: An importing merchant has received a cargo of goods (on which cash is payable on demand) of a particular class, and, consequenty, the subject of higher duties; so supposes the collector. The merchant contends that his goods are not of such a class; the collector contends they are, and demands the duty due on such goods.—The merchant, in order to avail himself of the use and practical benefit of his goods, pays the collector the amount he demands, but, at the same time, enters his protest, and commences suit for what he supposes he has overpaid.—The collector, not knowing what the result of the suit may be, and not knowing whether or not he would recover the amount in controversy from the Government should he pay it over to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, retains it in his hands for his own safety—and I believe the United States District Court has decided that he has a right so to do, until a legal decision is had. Should he pay the money in protest over to the Government on its reception, and the suit should terminate in favor of the merchant, it has been doubtful if he could get relief in any other way than through Congress—a slow method, and somewhat uncertain—before which an execution might sweep from under him his whole property. From this fund it is supposed that Swartwout abstracted about $150,000 or $200,000, which he had it in his power to do without the knowledge of the Treasury Department, or the means of detection.

4. When the banks suspended payment, there were in number, of merchants' bonds, ten thousand due for duties, and the amount due on these was upwards of five million of dollars.—The bonds were withdrawn from the banks, and an extension givin by the Secretary of the Treasury in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments consequent upon the suspension by the banks. At the extra session, Congress gave an additional extension of nine months, as well upon those bonds on which suit had been commenced as those on which it had not. The withdrawal of the bonds from the banks, the extension of credit given on them, their vast amount due, and the great number of bonds thrown into the collector's office, a new direction, and threw all the business in such a confusion, that it seems by the letter of Mr. Fleming impossible to know, for a time, in what situation the bonds and the business of the office were; and if the officers themselves of the custom house could not tell in what situation things were, relating to the duties and bonds, how was it possible for the Treasury Department to know any thing about it, or to know so much as to enable it to detect the frauds which Swartwout was then daily and hourly committing? The act of the withdrawal of the bonds and their extension, and the confusion thereupon, not only put it in the power of Swartwout to commit frauds, but obstructed the channels through which the information would have flown to the Secretary, of the fact of frauds being committed, and consequently of the power of detecting them.

5. The collector is bound to render quarter-accounts to the Treasury, but he has three months, after the expiration of each quarter to make up his accounts, and three months after the expiration of his term of office before he can be considered published or prosecuted as a public defaulter. Let us see to what extent this legal privilege may have operated to the

[*See Fourth Page.*]

Congressional Proceedings.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

In the Senate to-day, Mr Williams of Maine, obtained the unanimous consent of the body to correct the misrepresentations put forth in this morning's National Intelligencer, to forestall public opinion and excite prejudice against the Governor and Legislature of Maine, for the effort made to arrest the trespasses committed in the disputed territory claimed as part of New Brunswick, and heretofore in the possession of the State of Maine. Mr Williams showed the statement, that Maine was the aggresser, and had made war on the neighboring Province, to be altogether unfounded. He made the following simple recapitulation of the facts that the true attitude of the parties might be understood. They were set down hastily at the moment.

The territory south of the St. Johns was never considered debateable ground until after the treaty of Ghent, and when the commissioners under that treaty disagreed as to the line of boundary as described in the treaty of 1783.

A portion of it, contiguous to the line actually run from the monument, including the Aroostook river, was granted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, more than 30 years ago, and has been held by the grantees and those claiming under them to this time. Other parts have been surveyed into townships, under the joint authority of Massachusetts and Maine, and have been divided between those States.

The first settlements upon the Aroostook were commenced within the last fifteen years, and were made by citizens of the States, and some persons from the provinces of Nova Scotia and N. Brunswick, who went upon it as American territory, and to avoid their provincial creditors.

Soon after Maine was separated from Massachusetts, and made an independent State, her Land Agents, from year to year, went upon this territory to prevent depredations, and to obtain satisfaction for trespasses committed thereon, and, in many instances, effected their purpose.

Pending the arbitration and since, various arrangements have been proposed to preserve the timber upon this territory, and to prevent collision between the authorities of the contending parties, providing that neither party should do acts to increase their claims or prejudice the rights of the other.

Under this arrangement, Maine has not pressed her jurisdiction beyond the St. Johns, but has constantly exercised a supervision of the territory south of the St. Johns, granted permits to cut timber, and to obtain satisfaction for timber cut by trespassers, opened and made roads, put on settlers, &c.

The recent claim by the authorities of New Brunswick to maintain exclusive jurisdiction, has been constantly resisted, as well by the United States as of Maine or Massachusetts.

The Governor of Maine, being informed that very extensive depredations were being committed upon the timber in that territory, and by persons avowing their determination to resist by force any attempts which the authorities of Maine might make to remove them; and thereupon the Land Agent of Maine, with the Sheriff of Penobscot county, with a posse of about 200 armed men, were sent to the Aroostook to arrest the trespassers, and to prevent further depredations.

While in the discharge of this duty, the land agent was arrested upon our territory by armed men, taken to Woodstock, there examined by magistrates, ordered to Fredericton, and sent thither upon a horse sled, under military guard and the huzzas of the multitude, and what his present situation is, is not known.

Upon this the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick issues his proclamation. Gov. Fairfield communicates to the Legislature, and their action upon it.

Lt. Gov. Harvey writes to the Gov. of Maine that he claims exclusive jurisdiction; asks that the force be withdrawn, and says if not done he shall expel them.

Governor Fairfield replies, denies exclusive jurisdiction, and says he shall not withdraw the force so long as he can maintain it.

Mr. Walker, after Mr Williams had concluded, said he was not surprised at the course of the National Intelligencer. It was against this country in the controversy with France—against it in that with Mexico—against it in all the Indian difficulties, and it was still more natural that it should take part with England, and against Maine, in the border controversy.

OREGON TERRITORY.

The bill to provide for the security of our citizens residing and trading in Oregon came up immediately after; when Mr Linn said he was cautious the other day in his steps in relation to that bill not to multiply causes of war;—but it really seemed to him that we were to have one, whether we would or not. The British exercised complete sway in the Oregon, they took our furs and broke up our traders.—In Maine, they claimed our territory, and cut down our timber, and our brethren in this region were ready to defend it, and really he did not blame them. Great Britain did not seem to care much about *right* when she wanted territory, she generally took it whether she had the right or not. When he reflected on her conduct in Oregon, in Maine, and her taking our slaves at Bermuda, he thought that we had very good cause for war.

Mr Wright moved to recommit this bill, which was agreed to, and the Senate went on with the private calender.

The New York Herald, of Wednesday, has the following letter:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1839.

We are in a state of high excitement here. The news from the disputed boundary in Maine and the intelligence from Canada, have thrown us all into a fever. Yesterday the President and his cabinet sat six hours, and to-day, I believe they had a consultation. Last night General Scott arrived, and to-morrow he leaves with full powers to allay the excitement in Maine.

This Government will insist on the old boundary, as they have always understood it, and if the British refuse to accede, or to compromise, Congress will sanction a war sooner than give it up. There is more danger from this question than from all the risings in Canada. It is a point of honor as well as a national question, and thus will furnish a centre for all the disaffected to rally round.

On Wednesday I learn that the President intends to send a Message to both Houses—in which he will take the part of Maine, against the claims of England. The friends of the administration here, breathe nothing but war, or the whole boundary.

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

On moting of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, Ordered, That 9, o'clock each morning, be the time of the Senate's meeting, till otherwise ordered.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

The Bill, making the private property of stockholders liable for all the corporate debts, was taken up. The question was on the adoption of Mr. BOUTELLE's amendment to extend the provisions of the Bill to all corporations established since March, 1831. This amendment was lost, 11 to 11. Several other amendments were offered and negatived.

The bill was then refused a passage by YEAS.—7. NAYS—15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

The Monitors returned 114 members present.

The Clerk being absent, from indisposition, the House proceeded to election of a Clerk pro tem.; and Messrs. Prince, Cole, Ilsley, Talbot, and Smiley of Sidney, were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes.

Having attended to that duty, the Committee reported as fellows:

Whole number of votes,		115
Necessary for a choice,		58
Benjamin Williams had		91
George C. Getchell	"	11
James F. Hall	"	5
James Child	"	3
Samuel P. Benson	"	2
Blanks,		3

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS was declared elected, and the oath of office administered to him by Mr. MOOR, of Waterville.

On motion of Mr. DEERING,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the fees of County Commissioners to two dollars per day.

On motion of Mr. COLE of Paris,

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a State tax.

From the Augusta Age.

☞Our town has been like a military camp for the last two days. The detachment of Artillery, Riflemen, and Infantry from this Division mustered here on Monday last. On Tuesday they paraded in Winthrop street, where they were reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief. The concourse of citizens, armed and unarmed, was immense; and presented a spectacle such as we have never before witnessed. There was none of that levity and dissipation, which usually characterize assemblages of the military on ordinary occasions; but a solemnity and gravity of demeanor, which indicated the deep feeling of the people, a thorough appreciation of the importance of the crisis, and a stern and united determination to maintain the rights and honor of our State at all hazards.

The appearance of the military was highly creditable. A more hardy body of men were rarely assembled; and none could look upon them and doubt that the honor of the State would be safe in their keeping. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff, rode down the line. The troops then marched in review; and afterwards formed in a square around the Commander-in-Chief, who addressed them, in substance, as follows:—

Fellow Soldiers:—It is with feelings of the utmost satisfaction and pride, that I witness the promptitude with which you have responded to the call of your State, and taken up arms in her defence. This, is no ordinary crisis. The time has arrived when we must stand up boldly as men, and as patriots, or meanly crouch with the servility of slaves. The time has arrived when we must make a vigorous and manly defence of our soil, or ignobly permit it to be wrested from us by a foreign power. At such an alternative can a freeman hesitate? No—is the responsive and simultaneous shout of this whole people. That spirit of patriotism which lighted up the fires of the revolution, glows in the bosoms of our citizens with undiminished force. May it never be extinguished while we have rights to contend for, or aggressions to oppose.

Fellow Soldiers:—An unfounded, unjust, and insulting claim of title has been made by the British Government to more than one-third of the whole territory of your State. More than this, it insists upon having *exclusive jurisdiction and possession* until its claim of title is settled—while in the meantime its subjects are stripping this territory of its valuable growth of timber, in defiance of your authority and your power. A few days since you sent a civil force under your Land Agent, to drive off these bands of armed plunderers and protect your property from their work of devastation. But the Agent while employed in the performance of this duty, with two of his assistants, were seized, transported beyond the bounds of the State, and *incarcerated in a foreign jail* under *British authorities*. Those who remain are threatened with a forcible expulsion by British troops, if they do not immediately leave the territory and abandon your property to the proffered protection of "Her Majesty's Lieutenant Governor." And perhaps before this moment, your soil has not only been *polluted by the invador's footsteps*, but the BLOOD of our citizens may have been shed by *British myrmidons*.

This, fellow soldiers, briefly, is the case as now made up. Are you prepared to act upon it? I *know* you are. I know you will not tamely submit to such indignities—to such arrogant pretensions—that, you will not quail under British threats. Two wars have already taught our aggressors the force there is in a freeman's arm when wielded in a just and holy cause. More than once have they seen their self-styled *invincibles* overpowered and prostrated by the powers of an *American Militia*. More than once have they seen their proud St. George struck down by one arm of a *citizen soldiery*, the other bearing aloft the stars and stripes of their Country. What *has* been done, *may be done again*. And it is to you, *fellow soldiers*—to you, *armed citizens of Maine*, we look for such a bearing of yourselves in this crisis, as shall sustain your well-earned reputation, and answer the high expectations of your State. For one, I am happy to say, I have no fear of the result. Go—and carry with you the consciousness that your cause is *just*, and that the patriot's blessing will accompany you on your way. Go—and may HE who holds the destinies of Nations in his hand, in due time, return you to the bosom of your families, crowned not only with the laurels of victory, but with the more enduring wreath won by DUTY PERFORMED.

The appropriate and eloquent remarks of the Commander-in-Chief, were responded to with enthusiastic cheers; and after appropriate services by the Chaplain, the troops were dismissed to their quarters for the night.

About half the detachment, including the Artillery and Rifle companies took up their line of march, for the frontier, yesterday, in fine spirits. The remainder will start this morning.

A line of Videttes has been established between Houlton, No. 10, and Bangor. The videttes are stationed at from six to ten miles from each other, and expresses can be sent between Bangor and Augusta whenever they are wanted. The communication between Augusta and the Aroostook will thus be as direct and expeditious as it can be made.—[Bangor Democrat.

The New York New Era has the following excellent comments upon a portion of the N. Y. press.

But the federal press, who have never yet been able to realize that there was any such thing as State rights, or that the government of the States had any authority even in their own territory, but what was subordinate to the General Government; are looking steadfastly at Washington with the expectation, that something will be done by the Government or by Congress, that will stop the proceedings of the Maine Legislature. A moment's reflection must satisfy any man, that neither the Government or Congress have any such power if they were inclined so to exercise it. Either the State of Maine has a right to the territory or she has not. If Congress admit that Maine has not the right, that is a virtual admission that the British have the right, and it puts an end of course to all further negociation in the matter. But Congress will never say that, but they will admit fully the right of Maine to the territory. If they do, their duty is very simple and very imperative, which is, to aid the State of Maine by suitable means, to reclaim and hold the possession.

The Federalists also raise a clamor against the proceedings of the authority in Maine, because, they say, that by the Constitution, Congress alone has the right to declare war. We admit that a State has no right to declare war against a foreign power; but any State has a right *to make war* in defence of its own territory. It must be borne in mind, that this is not a question about "the right of search," or "commercial spoilations," but purely a question about the invasion of the territory of Maine, of which Maine had a perfect right to judge for herself. Her position may be likened to that of an individual in society, under the protection of the laws; any man may lawfully defend his person from assault, or his property from a trespasser, by force, without impairing his right to claim redress by the laws. So Maine has the unquestionable right to resist the British forces in their invasion of its territory, and it is the simple duty of the General Government to aid the enterprise.

Sir John Harvey also contends, that by the concession of our Government, the British were allowed to hold possession of the disputed territory, until the boundary line was settled.—Governor Fairfield denies that any such concession has ever been made with the consent of Maine. If this be so, it settles that matter, for without the consent of Maine no such stipulations would have the least binding force. As well might the Government at Washington stipulate to deliver the City of New York into the hands of a foreign power, to be held with full jurisdiction, until a commercial treaty should be negociated. The federalists will find out sooner or later that they can get no consolation from the Government or Congress. And as they are not likely to have much influence with Governor Fairfield, they had better bend all their force to operate upon the British Governor, and if some of them would clear out and join him, so much the better.

From the Bangor Democrat.

MESSRS. MCINTIRE AND STRICKLAND.—A writer in the Portland Advertiser, purporting to be a Bangor correspondent, in that paper of the eighteenth instant, has penned more unequivocal falsehoods about Messrs. McIntire and Strickland, than we ever before saw compressed within the same limits. The letters are false in the beginning, false in the middle, and false at the close. We know of no one in this community, unless those connected with the Whig and Courier, who is so depraved and reckless as to string together so many untruths.

The writer says the appointment of these men is universally unpopular, and their proceedings in relation to the Aroostook expedition universally condemned. The Land Agent is represented as wholly incompetent, and the Sheriff ditto, and a coward and usurper of authority to boot. We shall not use many words with the unprincipled scoundrel and miserable puppy who makes these false and libellous charges—known to be without the slightest foundation by every worthy citizen here, but pronounce the whole a tissue of lies from the beginning to the end. These officers have discharged the duties devolving upon them with a correctness, fidelity, energy, despatch, and promptness unsurpassed—evincing abundant competency and undoubted courage, and in a manner not only acceptable to this community, but *entirely satisfactory* to the Governor. They acted under orders and obeyed these orders to the very letter.

We call upon the Advertiser to do justice to these men, to retract its foul calumnies, and to give up the name of the wretch who has grossly libelled them without the least excuse.

Since the above was written we have understood that uncommon and unwarrried pains have been taken by certain individuals, *inimical* to Messrs. McIntire and Strickland, to circulate the story that these officers have conducted improperly, and are greatly censured for misconduct. It is told that McIntire preferred a "feather bed" to his duty, &c., and that he rendered himself liable to severe censure for going to Fitzherbert's. The Governor informs us in his second message to the Legislature, for what purpose he went there—to meet Mr McLaughlan. He was in the discharge of his duty, and if he deserves to be reflected upon at all, it is for *exposing himself to danger*. It seems to us a far-fetched and unwarrantable conclusion, to deduce from it is circumstance, love of ease, much more, want of courage.

Mr Strickland is reported to have been frightened from his duty, and made a hasty retreat, leaving the men to exposure and without a commander and head afterwards. What are the facts? It is true that the force was moved up the river. There were but 150 men, with only 120 muskets, and eight rounds of poor ammunition. A force of 300 men all armed and well supplied with amunition was opposed to them, and it would have been more than hardihood on our part to have courted an engagement under such circumstances. Notwithstanding, our force was stationed upon the ice for twenty-four hours, prepared to resist an attack, as best they might, should one be made. After this our men were left to throw up a defence at No. 10, and the Sheriff, as was his duty, hastened to Augusta, to communicate the facts and receive orders. Mr Strickland had no command, having acted under orders of the Land Agent and he having been taken prisoner, the Sheriff was without orders, and could then receive them only from the Governor.—The force was left in the care of proper officers, and instead of fleeing away from danger, the Sheriff remained with the men until present danger was over. For four days and nights he had no rest or sleep, but was on active, laborious duty, such as the Governor entirely approved, and part of which he directed.

Again—it is said that the Sheriff was neither prompt nor efficient in obtaining reinforcements. Shameful! On Saturday evening he received his orders, and the next Tuesday evening he had obtained and despatched 600 men on their way to the camp.

Again—it is reported that the Sheriff took forcible possession of guns, &c. He carried in his pocket an order from the Adjutant General of the State for certain guns, which was shown, and fully justified every step taken. But we shall not take the trouble to follow up and refute further misrepresentations and fabrications. Suffice it to say, that the Sheriff has throughout obeyed orders to the very letter, and as we said above, has acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the worthy portion of the community, and of the Governor of the State.—In every thing he has been prompt, efficient, courageous and honorable. Shame on the miserable wretches who permit their malignity and party feelings to carry them to such lengths.

'Zounds, fellow!' exclaimed a choleric old gentleman to a very phlegmatic matter-of-fact person, 'I shall go out of my wits.' 'Well, you wont have *far* to go,' was the sardonic reply.

MASSACHUSETTS. In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, Mr. Turbell of Peperill, in order to obtain some definite expression of the opinion of the Legislature in relation to the boundary question, and the application of Maine for assistance, introduced the following order:—

"Ordered, That the Special Joint Committee to whom were referred the communication of the Governor of Maine, relating to the property of this Commonwealth in the State of Maine, be instructed to report a Resolve forthwith, appropriating one million of dollars for the purpose of aiding Maine in the protection of our common property, in such a manner as not to conflict with the Laws and Constitution of the United States, and to take into consideration the most practicable method of providing the necessary means."

Mr. Duncan of Haverhill moved to lay the order on the table. Mr. Turbell called the yeas and nays on that motion, but they were refused by the whole federal strength in the House voting in the negative, and then the order was laid upon the table.

During the brief discussion on the above order, says the Boston Post, Mr. Child, of the Joint Committee, made a report of the subject in the Senate, accompanied by Resolves, justifying Maine in the position she has assumed, and recommending that Massachusetts should afford such aid in protecting the common property as she can consistently with the Constitution of the United States. They are therefore entirely non-committal on the very essential question, what ought Massachusetts to do under the present circumstances?

We never had much confidence in the success of the application to Massachusetts. The people there, and especially the democratic portion of them, are disposed to do all they can to help us along; but the Governor and Legislature are so completely eaten up with federalism, that they would rather stand by and see their property wrested from them, than do any thing which would be likely to aid the Democractic Administration in this State. If the matter should chance to assume such a position, by taking hold of it, they could inflict an injury on Mr. Van Buren's administration, they would be likely to do something. By any other or better motive than that, they are not likely to be reached.—Thrice Weekly Age, 2d inst.

The Canadian Frontier. The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday says: Gen. Scott arrived in this city on Saturday, on his way to Washington, to confer with the President, upon the difficulties on the Canadian frontier. He represents the people as in a high state of exasperation; saying that the feeling were confined to a few lawless persons on both sides, is now pervading the whole population, and that if 20,000 men more were wanted for a Canadian invasion, they could be collected in one hour.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Gen. Hodsdon's staff, dated,

No. 4, AROOSTOOK ROAD, Feb. 15, 1839.

I started on the morning of the 21st, for the Aroostook to make an examination, with a military engineer, for plans of defence, should it become necessary. I have been down the river to the Machias, and selected two important posts for defence, should we be driven up stream, and am now on my return to join the main army. It has been thought best by Col. Jarvis, that the military detachment should proceed by the way of Houlton, to the Presque Isle, and fortify ourselves at the mouth of that river, and an order to that effect has been issued—so thither I am bound. We shall have about 14 miles of road to cut this way, by which Col. Jarvis, with the *force* (700 strong) if not driven back before we meet, can return with his men. Col. Jarvis is now moving his men down river, in detachments of about 200 each—and by the time we reach the Presque Isle, he will have swept the river. If Sir John wishes to have a brush, he will then have an opportunity near the line. If he does not give us a call, nor intercept us below the disputed territory, he must pocket the honor of having backed out. I do not apprehend any trouble—nor do I believe that Sir John will march a single company across the line. I had information yesterday from Tobique direct. There is but one company of regulars at that place and but a few of the militia. At Woodstock there are two companies, and but three more below in the Province of New Brunswick. The militia are not worth a straw. I should not hesitate to meet their drafted men with our militia, two to one against me—but with the regulars now in the Province, I should choose to reverse the case. The troops from the 3d Division are in fine spirits & march cheerfully on. The men under Jarvis also look and appear well. Col. Jarvis is doing every thing in his power, and will not flinch at trifles.

If, at the time our force was sent to the Aroostook to drive off the trespassers, the Governor had sent word to Sir John Harvey what was the object of the expedition, it may be doubted whether he would have interfered so abruptly to repel our force, but on the contrary he might have driven them off himself.

[*Kennebec Journal.*]

If Gov. Fairfield had taken this step [consulted with Sir John Harvey] in the first place, as Gov. Kent did in reference to the Boundary Commissioners, there would have been little or no trouble in driving off the trespassers from the disputed territory. * * Having *now* begun this business upon the *Whig policy* pursued by Gov. Kent, we cannot doubt of a successful issue. [*Bangor Whig.*]

What a sensible, discriminating and worthy brace of brothers! The very *turning point* in,

the whole business, was upon Mr. Fairfield's NOT consulting with Mr. Harvey, and in *not* pursuing the same course followed by Mr. Kent. Mr. Kent asked Mr. Harvey's permission for the Commissioners to go on to the territory, thereby *acknowledgeing* the British claim to it; Mr. Fairfield, without consulting Mr. Harvey, sent the expedition to drive off trespassers, thereby *asserting* our claim, and *denying* any right of jurisdiction on the part of the British. "Whig policy" indeed! The veriest child can see the change of policy, the pivot upon which the affair tured. [*Bangor Democrat*]

The territory which we propose to defend at the hazard of war, is clearly within our treaty limits. The Government of the Union is bound by the most solemn obligations, both of interest and duty, to aid us in defending it. We cannot believe that Government will prove recreant to its trust. If, however, it should be disposed to stand by, and see one of the States of the Union dismembered, its jurisdiction trampled upon, its territory and citizens transferred to a foreign power by force, we have the satisfaction of believing that that State would fall back upon its original sovereignty, and resume the trust of defending its own territory in peace and in war—a trust which it would have delegated only to be betrayed! Age.

Did the *Portland Gazette* ever read the following passage in a letter of Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, to the Governor of Maine, dated Washington, Nov. 27, 1827?

"both parties stand pledged to each other to practice forbearance, and to abstain from further acts of sovereignty on the unoccupied waste, until the question of rights is settled."

This, says the Bangor Democrat, (and so we have all along understood the facts) is the only tangible foundation for the British claim to jurisdiction on the disputed territory; being a written acknowledgment of a pledge or contract theretofore made between Great Britain and the United States. If such contract as Mr. Clay describes was made by the Adams Administration, it was void, *ab initio;* because Maine has never assented to it, but on the contrary has from the beginning protested against it. But even if it were valid, it does not at all sustain the preposterous claim of Sir John Harvy to "exclusive jurisdiction." On the contrary, his attempt to exercise any jurisdiction over the Aroostook territory, which has been for forty years occupied by the grantees of Massachusetts and Maine, is in direct violation of the pledge or compact under which he pretends to act.—Augusta Age.

☞It has been said that McLaughlan, the Provincial Land Agent, refused to be liberated upon his *parole.* This is incorrect. He accepted his discharge upon terms precisely similar to those upon which Mr. McIntire was discharged.—Age.

The Swartwout Committee.—This committee have concluded their inquiries at New York, and returned to Washington. The N. Y. Post says they have already committed some gross violations of duty. Instead of placing all witnesses upon the same footing, those of them who were expected to furnish matter of accusation against the administration, have been allowed to frame their answers in writing, out of the committee room. They have, also, gone into inquries concerning the amount of money spent by the Democracy, in the late elections, and the persons by whom it was contributed. As if the General Government had any thing to do with the manner of conducting the late elections! The Committee we imagine, do not inquire into the prodigious expenditures of the federal party in N York, but confine themselves only to the doings of the other side.—*Eastern Argus.*

The inhabitants of Arkansas are not the most *amiable* people in the world if we may judge by the following extract from the Pennsylvanian:—

'A letter from Little Rock, dated Jan. 1st has been handed us by a friend, which speaks of the shaving of Matthias, the soi distant prophet, by a mob at that place, to make him look respectable, as they alleged. The same letter has the following passage, which does not offer a very flattering view of the manners and customs of Arkansas:—

Little Rock, Arkansas, Jan. 1, 1839.

'Every body here goes armed; and they have very little compunctions of conscience about shooting a person. At Montgomery's Point, about 100 miles below this, I saw a great rascal shot—his name was Garrison; he was a celebrated robber and murderer, and boasted he had killed a hundred men; he was standing on the wharf when the steamboat arrived and said something to a gentleman who came in her—the gentleman out pistol—shot him through the neck and broke it, and that was the end of Mr Garrison.'

Brand. Every farmer or gardener should procure a brand, containing the letters of his name, with which to mark all his implements or tools, it will cost from a dollar and a half to two dollars, according to the number of letters on it. Those who are in the habit of loaning tools will soon find that a brand will save its cost in a short time.

Horse Food and Drink. Some of the inn-keepers on the western roads have lately begun to follow the practice recommended by the Bath Agricultural Society, of boiling the corn given to horses, and giving them the water to drink. It is most satisfactorily ascertained, that three bushels of oats or barley so prepared, will keep a horse in better condition than double the quantity in a crude state.

Strong and Weak Tea. Two gentlemen noted for their fondness of exaggeration, were discussing the merits of the fare at their different hotels. One observed that at his hotel he had tea so strong it was necessary to confine it in an *iron vessel.* "At mine," said the other, "it is made so weak, it has not strength enough to run out of the teapot."

Mankind, morally and grammatically. Mankind may by divided into three distinct classes:—Superlatively honest men—confirmed scoundrels, and—*no men at all.*

N. Y. Whig.

First person—We are,
Second do.—*Ye* or *You* are.
Third do.—They (the women) are.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 5, 1839.

THE BOUNDARY. From the present appearance of affairs in relation to the Boundary Question there is little doubt that a rupture between the United States and England will be the result. By our latest advices from Washington we learn that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has made a peremptory demand for the withdrawal of the troops on our part from every portion of the disputed territory, and has also demanded his passports. The President held a Cabinet Council on Friday and Saturday, (22d and 23d ult,) and would communicate with Congress on the following Monday or Tuesday and also recommend an appropriation of five millions of dollars for the emergency. When the news of the border difficulties first reached there the impression was, generally, that Maine had been too hasty, but at the last dates a better feeling prevailed and they are beginning to understand the question correctly. Gen. Scott was there expecting immediate orders to repair hither. He rightly understands the case, and feels a deep interest in our behalf. Congress had but a short time to act upon the subject, if at all. Ere another week elapses we shall probably learn what course will be taken by that branch of the General Government. The claims of Maine have been too long disregarded. She has now taken a stand, which, we hope and trust, will bring the question to a settlement. She has armed in her own defence. The cause is a just and holy one. The Gen. Government must sustain her. If it does not it violates the sacred compact of our union. And unless the Provincial authorities see fit to abandon the position they have taken, and give up the alleged right of jurisdiction which they claim, we do not see how a rupture can be avoided. We have taken a noble, a glorious stand in defence of our rights, and it must not be deserted. Our Executive we are sure, will not flinch. He is not a man to put his hand to the plough and look back. He has chosen his course, and will pursue it to the end, and the people will triumphantly sustain him in it. The events of the last few weeks have made his true character better known to the people than the transaction of common affairs of State could have done in years. He possesses not only the good sense to project those measures which the crisis requires, but the energy to carry them into effect. He has shown himself to be emphatically the man for the time, possessing all that frankness and independence of character, which inspires those around him with confidence in the wisdom of his measures, and the justice of his views. What citizen does not feel proud of the highminded spirit which characterizes his replies to the arrogant and insulting demands of "Sir John Harvey." There is something in them which satisfies us that their author is in earnest,—they breathe the true spirit of "Old Hickory"—and manifest a determination to "ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong." He has, we think, satisfied "Sir John," that in a contest with us he will find "*blows to take* as well as *blows to give*"

"Sir John Harvey" has not as yet made good his threat, conveyed in his message to Gov. Fairfield, to expel our forces from the disputed territory. He is prudent, certainly, not to attempt it. He has "waked the wrong passenger" most certainly, and has made some little show of wisdom in not attempting to do it, altho' his course does look a little like showing the "white feather." He has those to deal with who can give him back ward for ward and blow for blow—men who are not to be frightened by "paper bullets of the brain," nor by a string of imposing titles as long as from here to Nova Scotia.

Massachusetts, who owns half the land in the disputed territory, says she can't assist us, because she can't march her troops beyond the borders of her State. Her Legislature is now in session, and can't she make a different law, if she is disposed to help us? Can't she vote an appropriation for the payment of volunteers? She has talked big of what she would do years back, if Maine would only take a stand. Maine has taken a stand, and a bold one,—from which she will not shrink if obliged to maintain it single handed. Will Massachusetts ACT as well as TALK? We shall see.

A million of Dollars worth of timber it is said has been plundered from the disputed territory every year for the last fifteen years. After the plunderers have stripped all the timber off, England will probably be ready to settle the line, unless she should take it into her head to claim an additional slice of our territory.

☞We publish below the letters of Governor Fairfield to the President of the United States, which have been printed with other documents and correspondence on the same subject, by order of the House of Representatives.

From Gov. Fairfield to President Van Buren.

[COPY.]

Executive Department,
Augusta, Feb. 18, 1839.

His Excellency M. Van Buren,
President of the United States:

Sir:—I have the honor herewith to enclose the Governor's Message to the Legislature of this State on the 24th ultimo—and Resolves of the Legislature of the same date—Message of the 15th instant—and Resolve of the same date—Message of the 18th instant—and Resolves passed by the House of Representatives of same date—a proclamation issued by Sir John Harvey, Lt. Governor of New Brunswick on the 13th instant—a letter received by express, from him, this morning, also dated February 13th.

By these papers you will learn that Hon. Rufus McIntire, while engaged in the service of this State as Land Agent, in endeavoring to expel from lands bordering on the Aroostook River, in this State, a body of armed men, principally from the British Provinces, who were engaged in cutting the timber, in defiance of the authorities of this State, has been seized, with Gustavus G. Cushman and Thomas Bartlett, Esquires, who were aiding the Land Agent in this service, and have been transported to Fredericton the capital of New Brunswick. The manner in which this was done I have described in my Message to the Legislature of this day. It was, to say the least of it, grossly insulting to Mr. McIntire, and is such an indignity to the State and Nation as cannot and ought not to be submitted to. These gentlemen have been seized, upon territory which is regarded by Maine as having always been within her exclusive possession and jurisdiction, as will appear by a few of the facts alluded to in my Message.

You will perceive by the Proclamation and letter of Sir John Harvey that *he* assumes the extraordinary position that the British Government by an agreement with the Government of the United States, is entitled to the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of the whole disputed territory until the question of right shall be settled—and that he has ordered out a large military force to expel the party in the service of the Land Agent from the territory, calling the proceeding on our part, an invasion of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick. In this state of things I have to inform your Excellency that our citizens now upon this territory engaged in the service of the State, will not leave it without accomplishing their object unless compelled to do so by a superior force. That one thousand drafted militia will march for the Aroostook on Wednesday the 21st instant, to aid and assist the Land Agent in carrying into effect the Resolve of the 24th of January, I shall also forthwith proceed to order a further draft of the militia of at least ten thousand men, who will hold themselves in instant readiness to march. Such further measures as it may be found necessary to take to maintain the rights of this State in the premises, I assure your Excellency that I shall not fail to take, and that with as much promptness as circumstances will permit.

These in brief, (in connection with the papers inclosed) are the facts in the case—and if I do not misconceive them, they authorize me to call upon the General Government, which I do, for that aid and assistance which all the States have guaranteed to each in such an emergency.

In a case of such deep and vital interest to this State, I feel confident that you will not only rightly appreciate the common feeling of our citizens, but that you will act with that promptness and efficiency which our peculiar position demands.

I have not time to enter more at length into the circumstances of the case. John D. McCrate, Esq. the bearer of these despatches, will communicate such further information as your Excellency may be desirous of obtaining.

I will only add, that in this State there is but one feeling upon this subject, and that is, of deep indignation at the outrages that have been perpetrated, and of a fixed and unyielding determination not to submit to the degrading terms proposed by the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, that of withdrawing from the Aroostook territory, and abandoning our soil to foreigners and our property to a band of armed plunderers.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your most ob't serv't,
JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine.

[COPY.]

Executive Department,
Augusta, Feb. 19, 1839.

His Excellency,
M. Van Buren,
President United States:

Sir:—Yesterday I had the honor to enclose you certain papers relating to the difficulties which have arisen upon our Northeastern frontier, with a brief statement of the facts.

I have now the honor to enclose you my reply to the letter of the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, under date of the 13th instant, and Resolves passed by both branches of our Legislature.

I would further inform your Excellency, that by a communication just received from Maj. Kirby, of U. S. Artillery, commanding at Hancock Barracks, Houlton, I learn that "the 36th Regiment from a West India station, has arrived in the Province"—that "on the 16th inst. one company of that Regiment passed Woodstock, destined to the north of the Aroostook"—that "this morning (the 18th) another company followed—the whole under the command of Col. Maxwell," &c. He adds, as a rumor, that "one of the Regiments which recently passed through to Canada, is ordered back, and that two more Regiments are daily expected from the West Indies."

The Hon. Rufus McIntire is still detained by the Provincial authorities at Fredericton.

Under these circumstances, I cannot but entertain the belief that as many regiments of U. States troops, as can possibly be spared from other service, will be ordered forthwith to our frontier, and that Maj. Kirby will also receive orders to co-operate with the forces of this State in repelling an invasion of our territory.

Without time to add more, I subscribe myself,
With assurances of high respect,
Your Excellency's most ob't serv't,
JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Gov. of Maine.

[COPY.]

Executive Department,
Augusta, Feb. 22d, 1839.

His Excellency,
M. Van Buren,
President United States.

Sir:—I have the honor to enclose herewith, copies of letters from the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, under date of Feb. 18th, with my reply thereto—letter from the Solicitor General of the Province of New Brunswick to the Hon. Charles Jarvis, temporary Land Agent, under date of the 17th instant, with Mr. Jarvis' reply—Parole of honor given by Messrs McIntire, Cushman, Bartlett and Webster, dated 18th February—my message to the Legislature of the 21st instant.

These papers will give your Excellency all the additional information, of importance, not heretofore communicated, that has been received in relation to the state of affairs upon our eastern frontier. I cannot but persuade myself that your Excellency will see that an attack upon the citizens of this State by a British armed force is, in all human probability, inevitable; and that the interposition of the General Government at this momentous crisis, should be promptly afforded.

I have honor to be,
With high respect,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't,
JOHN FAIRFIELD.
Governor of Maine.

Thunder and Lightning. "Thunder," observes Sir John Heschel, "can scarcely ever be heard more than twenty or thirty miles from the flash which produces it. Lightning, on the other hand, may be seen—or at least its reflection in the cloud, forming what is called sheet lightning—at the distance of one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles!"

All the Talents. The New York papers are not over-satisfied with the appointment of the new Attorney General of that State. Those who advocate the selection say that if he is not now fitted to discharge his duties acceptably he can prepare himself by study. What a confession of the talents, for that party to make which boasts the exclusive possession of all the talents, that they have not a man in the State of New York capable of discharging the duties of Attorney General without preparing himself after his appointment; for if they had a better man why didn't they choose him? People have a right to expect something more than ordinary qualifications in the officers belonging to the party claiming so much. The query is, however, whether these *federal swans* are not, as a general thing, pretty much all *geese*? We shouldn't be surprised if the people of New York should so consider them after a few month's experience under a federal Administration.—[Me. Dem.

American Nobility.—A distinguished American lady, while at Rome, was asked by a cardinal, if he could have the pleasure of presenting her to the *Pope.* On being interrogated if she would be permitted to converse with his Holiness—the cardinal replied, that she could not—that was an honor confided to the Princesses of the blood and the daughters of Sovereigns. 'But, sir,' replied the lady, '*I am a Princess of the blood, the daughter of a Sovereign; for in America, the people are all Sovereigns, and I am the daughter of one of the prople.*'

His Holiness was so much pleased with the Spartan boldness of the reply, that an interview was granted, and the American Princess admitted to an honor to which no lady of private station had ever before aspired.

☞There has been quite a flare up in the United States House of Representatives on Thursday growing out of a Card in the Globe from Mr Duncan in regard to some attacks which had been made upon him by Mr Stanly of N. C. The scene in the House was disgraceful. Confusion prevailed—the galleries applauded—Menelee (whig) turned round and addressed Duncan instead of the Speaker. Wise and Prentiss, of course, bore prominent parts in the contest, and talked Turkey and blustered quite as much as ought to be expected from leaders of the party claiming 'ALL the decency.'—Maine Democrat.

Promptness. The Bangor Whig says that the order for the late draft reached the proper officer in the town of Milo, about 9 o'clock at night, and before 2 o'clock in the morning, the draft was made, every man notified, and before 10 o'clock A. M. the detachment was on the march. This is doing business in a hurry.

☞The way in which the government of Great Britain commenced and pushed along their claim to our territory, was very correctly illustrated by a friend of ours in conversation the other day. "You have," said he, "a fine pasture adjoining my possession; and, knowing you to be a pretty clever fellow, and not apt to create a broil about small affairs, I occasionally turn my horse into it. Time wears on, and finding that you possess an unusual degree of forbearance, I take the liberty to keep my horse in your pasture all the time, and perhaps turn in my oxen to keep him company. You begin to remonstrate, and I begin to to talk to you about *our* pasture. A few years pass, and I turn into the pasture my whole stock—horses, oxen, cows, sheep and all. Again you remonstrate, and in terms rather more emphatic; and *now* I begin to talk to you of MY pasture, but offer, in 'courtesy,' to *talk* about you claim, with the understanding, however, that the aforesaid horse, oxen, cows, sheep, &c. shall have exclusive possession of the pasture until the question is settled! Saco Herald.

Large purchases were made in this city yesterday, of beef, pork, bread, blankets, and other articles for the service.

It does a man's heart good to see the energy displayed by Gov. Fairfield.—*Massachusetts owns half the land* [Boston Post.]

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. James Hooper, Mr Calvin A. Jackson, to Miss Achsah D. McKenney, both of this town.

DIED.

In this town, very suddenly, Mr Oliver Hubbard aged, about 25, years.

HENRY M. GODMAN,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
NORWAY, ME.

All business communicatad by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to 1329

FREEDOM.

I HEREBY certify that I have given to George W. Young his time, hereby relinquishing all claim to his earnings, and authorizing him to receive for his own benefit the proceeds of all his labor, and shall pay no demands after this date.

CHARLES YOUNG.

Attest: Jared, Young.
Greenwood, February 28, 1839. 2w29

NOTICE.

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the Canton Point Bridge holden on the 23d instant, the said proprietors voted an assessment of Ten Dollars on each share, for the purpose of paying the debts of said corporation, which are now called for, one half of said sum to be paid in thirty days from the above date, and the other half on the 30th day of June next.

THE subscriber, Treasurer of said corporation, hereby gives notice to said proprietors, to pay him said sums on or before the times abovenamed.

CORNELIUS HOLLAND, } Treasurer of said Corporation.

Dated at Canton, Feb. 27, 1839. 3w29

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

I, the subscriber, hold a mortgage, executed to me by Samuel Page of Brunswick in the County of Cumberland, dated the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1823, of certain premises situated in Waterford in the County of Oxford, particularly described in a deed from me to him of even date with said mortgage—reference being had to said deed for a description of the premises—said mortgage being recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds Book 30, Page 239. The premises comprise one undivided half of the Fulling Mill near Philip Barrows' Mills on Crooked River in said Waterford, and of the Island on which said Fulling Mill stands with the buildings; and one acre of land at the corner of the road opposite Moses Young's house—Also the whole of about twelve acres of woodland, being the northeasterly corner of lot No. 6, in the 14th Range, &c.—all in said Waterford. The said Page having failed to fulfil the condition of said mortgage, then I claim to have possession of, and to hold the premises for condition broken to foreclose the mortgage aforesaid.

EBENEZER JEWETT.

Waterford, March 1, 1839. 3w29

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Henry Goding of Jay in the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, conveyed to Jefferson Coolidge of said Livermore, trader, his heirs and assigns, by deed of mortgage, a certain lot or parcel of land situated in said Livermore on the West side of the Androscoggin River, being part of lots numbered one hundred and fifty and one hundred and fifty-one according to the original plan of said town of Livermore, and bounded as follows, viz:—West by the town line, North by land which William Smith conveyed to Isaac Hamlin, East by land then owned or occupied by Walter Weld and the Coolidge lot so called, South by land which the said Smith conveyed to Hezekiah Haskell, including the piece of meadow land which the said Smith reserved in his said deed of conveyance to the said Hamlin, containing in the whole by estimation eighty acres, be the same more or less—which mortgage deed and said mortgaged premises the said Jefferson Coolidge, on the fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, under his hand and seal, for a valuable consideration transferred and assigned to me the subscriber, my heirs and assigns.—Now be it known that the condition of said mortgage having been broken I hereby claim to foreclose the same, for the reasons aforesaid.

WM. H. BRETTUN.

Livermore, February 25th, 1839. 3w29

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS Charles Blanchard of Blanchard, Esquire, did, by his deed of mortgage bearing date July 11th A. D. 1837, and duly recorded in the District Registry for the County of Oxford, Book 18, Pages 441 & 442, convey to the subscriber eight hundred and ninety six and three fourths acres of land in a place in said County formerly called Batchelder's Grant, now Stoneham, the same being in common and undivided with other owners,—reference to said Registry being had for a description of the premises; and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken by reason of the non-payment of the two first notes of twenty-six hundred and twelve dollars and thirty-five cents each and interest thereon, I therefore give notice that I claim to hold said mortgaged premises for condition broken.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Norway, February 14th, 1839. 3w29

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned Ezra C. Hutchins of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts holds a mortgage executed to him November 15, 1835, by Wm. S. Dunham of New York in the State of New York, of one undivided *Eighth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *Three* in the *First* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promissory notes signed by said Dunham of $2340 each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed, and payable in one, two and three years with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 311, and 312, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the said mortgagee claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage. EZRA C. HUTCHINS,

By his Attorneys, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Feb, 4, 1839 26

FOUND,

IN the road near Pike's Hotel in Welchville, about two months since, a Lady's WORK BASKET, containing several articles of wearing apparel, &c.—The owner can have the same by applying at this Office and proving property.

Feb. 5, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Governor and Council of this State, SHERIFF for the County of Oxford and having been qualified is now ready to discharge the duties of that office.

PHILO CLARK

Turner, Feb'y 11, 1839. 4 26

[Concluded from First Page.]

fraudulent purposes of Swartwout, and to the embarrassment of the Secretary of the Treasury to detect his frauds. The banks suspended payment on May 11th, 1837. Swartwout's time expired on the 28th of March, 1838.—Then it is found that he had the advantage of the possession of the bonds to the amount of $5,000,000. The advantage of the extension given, (advantage, because the Secretary of the Treasury was thereby prevented from detecting him,) and all the confusion and embarrassment thereupon. I say he had the advantage of all these for upwards of ten months next from the 28th of March. He had three months before he could be called to a settlement, at the expiration of which time he was called upon for a settlement by the First Auditor of the Treasury; but no settlement was obtained.—Immediately notice was given to his bondsmen, about which time Swartwout sailed for England, having abstracted, of the public money, upwards of five or six hundred thousand dollars, by these last advantages which the law afforded him. Three months to make up his accounts, the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and the withdrawal of the bonds, and the actual possession of the bonds gave him. Now, sir, I ask, what vigilance, other than that which has never been thought of since the beginning of this Government, could have been practised by the Secretary of the Treasury, to have detected Swartwout's frauds, or to have saved the Government from those which were practised by the advantages which the policy of the Government and the laws gave the collector, and over which the Secretary had no control? Sir, to censure the Secretary of the Treasury for a *laches* in Swartwout's frauds, is to censure him for the want of a vigilance which no one ever dreamed of to this time.—To censure him for a neglect of duty in this case, is doing him the base injustice of censuring him for the neglect of that which the law and the policy of this Government, and frauds of the banks, with which its Treasury has been connected, put it out of his power to perform. So soon as the time arrived for the Secretary to act, every vigilance was used to bring Swartwout to settlement; and after he had absconded, every vigilance was used, and is using, to detect the extent of his frauds, and to secure the Government. Sir, to charge the Secretary with conniving at Swartwout's frauds, or any other defaulter's frauds, or even with culpable neglect of official vigilance, is charging him with that of which he is not guilty. It is charging him with that which his high character as an honorable man, his vigilance and capacity as a public officer, and his reputation as a patriot and friend to his country, ought to exempt him. And further, I look upon such charges as a slander from which the laws of our country ought to protect him, as well in his individual as in his official character. Sir, this war upon the Secretary of the Treasury is but one of the thousand means used to break down the Administration. All that can be made out of the Swartwout defalcation, will be used to the greatest possible extent, to prostrate the Administration, and to blight the popular confidence in it.

It seems, it and other defalcations are to be use as a two edged sword, that is, to destroy the confidence of the people in the Administration, by the cry of corruption and fraud, and to bankrupt the Treasury for the same purpose, by extravagance and profligacy in printing tons of worthless, and worse than useless documents, relating to those defalcations. Sir, in character with this effort we saw a resolution introduced the other day, and carried, authorizing and requiring the printing of 20,000 copies of a document purporting to be a report of defalcations and defaulters, with the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury with the supposed defaulters. Sir, I have stated before, that this document purports to be what it is not. It contains the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, but it does not contain many of the answers and final settlements of and with those that are represented to be defaulters. Many persons, living and dead, are represented in that document to be defaulters, who do not owe the Government a dollar, and some of them, I am told, have just, but unsettled, claims against the Government. Sir, to publish it to the extent of the resolution, was promulgating, in many instances, a falsehood upon the living and slanders upon the memory of the dead.

But, sir, I have another objection to printing this document. It will involve a criminal profligacy in expenditure of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, which can answer no other purpose than to put so much money into the pocket of the printer. It will, sir, be putting so much money into the hands of those whom I consider more worthless, if possible, than the purpose for which the expenditure would be made. I mean the mortgagor and pliant vassal of the Bank, the editor of the National Intelligencer, and his catspaw and tool, the editor of the Madisonian, *the Conservative!!*

But, sir, these profligate expenditures and worthless appropriations, can go on so far as resolutions of this House can authorize them. There is no check here. The Democracy are in the minority. The united strength of the Whigs and Conservatives make a majority.—They differ in name, but not in principle.—Conservatism make a majority. They differ in name, but not in principle. Conservatism is but another name for Whiggery, and both, but other names for Federalism. They are like man and wife. They are joined in the holy bands of political wedlock. They are flesh of one flesh, blood of one blood, and bone of one bone. They will live together until separated by death. Those whom the banks have joined together, let no man put asunder.

These evils are with the people. They can remedy them; all I can do is to protest against them, which I will do while I have a tongue to speak and a hand to write.

Each of these reasons constituted a sufficient objection with me for voting against the resolution to print that document, and I repeat, that I look upon such efforts to squander the public treasure, and to bankrupt the nation, as done with a view to break down the Administration, and destroy the Democratic party.

But, sir, what could induce the Secretary to connive at the frauds of Swartwout? He was no friend to the Administration or to the Democracy. He was a Conservative in theory and practice; and, consequently, like all other Conservatives, opposed to both. I repeat, what ground is there to suppose that the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other individual of the Democracy concerned in the administration of the Government, would connive at the frauds of Swartwout, or any other Conservative. Why, sir, above all isms on the face of the earth, Conservatism is the last and tail end ism. Yes, sir, in the estimation of this Administration, Conservatism is sunk deeper in base iniquity, foul corruption, and black hypocrisy, than even modern Whiggery itself.

But, in addition to this, Swartwout was conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and reared in fraud. His father was a base defaulter in Mr Monroe's administration.

It may be asked, why General Jackson would nominate such a man, with such native suspicions surrounding him? I answer, why did a Whig Senate confirm the nomination of a man who had such native suspicions surrounding him? Why, also, did the whole Whig mercantile interest of New York city unite in recommending a man who had such native suspicions surrounding him? We could retort.—We might assert, that there must have been a conspiracy to defraud the Government between Swartwout and the Whig merchants of New York; and we might embrace some Whig Senators in the conspiracy as the Opposition can make of "*connivance.*" But, sir, we are incapable of making such a charge, as the New York merchants and Whig Senators are incapable of entering into such a conspiracy.

Mr Speaker, I hope the leading measures recommended in the President's Message will be carried out. I look upon them all as of vast importance to the interests of the country, but more particularly that which relates to the collection, safe-keeping, and faithful disbursement of the public revenue. It seems to me that the highest interests of the country require that that policy should be the policy of the country—I mean the establishment of an Independent Treasury. Justice to the laboring taxpayer require it. Every interest, whether commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, or mechanical, and all other institutions, which have an interest in a sound currency, and the faithful performance of public and private contracts require it. But above all, the financial interest involved in the management of this Government, imperiously demand it; for so long as the present system of the connection of the Government with the banks continues, the Government and the honest laborer must continue to be the prey of the lounging loafer, the stockjobbing gambler, and the official peculator.

NOTA BENE. After Mr. DUNCAN had finished the above remarks, Mr. PETRIKIN moved 'the previous question.' Mr STANLY begged of Mr Petrikin that he would withdraw for a moment the motion for the previous question, until he (Mr S.) could make a remark or two. Mr. Petriken consented, on condition that Mr. S. would renew the motion; to which Mr. S. consented. Mr. Stanly proceeded, and in the commencement of his remarks insinuated that Mr. Duncan was an Abolitionist, and referred to a letter which he had seen and read in the public prints, purporting to be an answer to some interrogatories put to him, [Mr D.] prior to his re-election, by the Abolitionists. Mr. Duncan asked to explain. Mr Stanly gave way. Mr Duncan said, that a few days before the late election in Ohio, a number of the members of the Anti-slavery Society in his district propounded sundry questions to him, in writing, on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, &c. These questions he had promptly answered; and, in his answers, deprecated slavery in the abstract. He also had deprecated modern Abolitionism as mistaken philanthropy, disorganizing in its tendencies, and, in its character, dangerous to the Union. Mr D. said, that part of his letter in which he deprecates slavery in the abstract had been published in many of the Federal sheets, and had been most basely, unjustly and ungenerously, commented upon to his prejudice and with a view to identify him with Abolitionism; whilst that part of the letter which deprecates modern Abolitionism had been carefully kept out of sight. Mr D. said such base conduct was worthy of the persons who would be guilty of it, and of the party who would sustain them in it. Mr Duncan was proceeding briefly to expose the views he entertained in relation to slavery in the abstract, of modern Abolitionism, and of the right of petition, etc. when Mr Stanly interrupted him, and said that he did not yield the floor to hear a speech; it was to hear an explanation. Mr. Duncan said he would yield the floor, but as the previous question was pending, and as he would have no opportunity to reply, he must first pronounce the insinuation that he was an Abolitionist, a base falsehood and a foul detraction, whether it dwelt upon the lips of the unprincipled calumniator, or floated on the breeze in the corrupt, poisonous, and slanderous Federal sheets of the day.

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Ezra C. Hutchins of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts holds a mortgage executed to him November 15, 1835, by Wm. B. Taylor of the City of New York in the State of New York of one undivided *eighth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *Three* in the *First* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to Taylor of $2340 each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable in one, two and three years with interest, annually Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 309, 310 & 311, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the said mortgagor claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

EZRA C. HUTCHINS,
By their Attorneys,
WILLIS & FESSENDEN.
Feb. 4, 1839. 2ß

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned James H. Johnson of Lisbon in the State of New Hampshire is assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C. Hutchins November 15, 1835 by John P. Huntington of the City of New York in the State of New York of one undivided *sixteenth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *three* in the *first* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promisory notes *signed* by said Huntington for nine hundred and forty-five dollars each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable in one, two and three years with interest, annually; also two other notes bearing even date with said mortgage for $472 50 each, payable in two and four months from date with interest. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 402, 403 & 404, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the said mortgagor claims to have possession of the premises for breach of the condition of said mortgage to foreclose the same.

JAMES H JOHNSON,
By his Attorneys,
WILLIS & FESSENDEN.
Feb. 4, 1839. 26

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned Samuel Hutchins of Newbury in the State of Vermont is assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C. Hutchins, November 15, 1835, by Ferdinand L. Wellsey of New York in the State of New York, of one undivided *Eighth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *Three* in the *First* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promisory notes signed by said Willsey for $2340 each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed, and payable in one, two and three years from date with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book 46, pages 313 & 314 to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of said premises for breach of the condition of said mortgage and to foreclose the same. SAMUEL HUTCHINS,
By his Attornies,
WILLIS & FESSENDEN
Feb. 4, 1839. 26

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at public Auction on Tuesday the fifth day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Robert Harriman in Denmark in said County, one half of a lot of land belonging to Job C. Lord late of Denmark, deceased, situated in Fryeburg in said County of Oxford, containing twenty acres, more or less. Said land has a good Meadow on it, on which may be cut yearly from six to ten tons of good meadow hay. Also a first rate sugar lot—maple trees sufficient to make 3 or 400 lbs. of sugar yearly.

Also, one fourth of a lot of land situated in said Denmark, near Joel Fuller's, containing ten acres, more or less, and covered with pine timber The above will be real bargains for those who wish to purchase. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

LEVI P. SAWYER, Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed
Denmark, Feb. 5th, 1839. 2ß

Notice.

THE friends of Temperance will meet on the fourth Tuesday of February inst. [25th day] on Paris Hill at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Town Society, &c. An Address may be expected.
Paris, Feb 16, 1839.

NOTICE.

W. C. & C. ORNE,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the Stand at Gray Corner formerly owned by

P. & W. STIMSON,

and having secured the services of W. STIMSON, they will continue the business of making **EDGE TOOLS**, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to repairing Axes Orders from the Country will be gratefully received and promptly attended to.
Gray, Feb 12th, 1839 †3w26

AXES! AXES!!

R. KING'S AXES, the newest and best kind ever offered for sale in the County of Oxford, just received and for sale, by W. E. GOODNOW.

☞ CALL & SEE!!
Norway-Village, Feb 16, 1839 4w27

NEW LIME

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the subscriber. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Feb 16, 1839. 4w27

Hebron Academy.

THE next Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on WEDNESDAY THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, under the care of Mr. OZIAS MILLETT, who so satisfactorily taught the School the last year. His former pupils, and others who may wish to improve their minds in useful knowledge, are invited to attend.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.
Feb. 14, 1839. 27

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned holds a Mortgage executed to them by Barnabas Faunce of Paris in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, dated May 23, 1837, of the Southerly half of Lot numbered twenty-five in the eighth Range of Lots in said Paris, to secure the payment of three promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage deed, signed by said Faunce, and payable as follows: The first, for the sum of seventy dollars and twenty-three cents, to Asaph Kittredge in one year from date with interest; the second, for the sum of twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, to Alfred Andrews in one year from date; the third, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and forty one cents, to Ebenezer Drake in one year from date, with interest. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 51, page 233, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage. ASAPH KITTREDGE,
ALFRED ANDREWS,
EBENEZER DRAKE.
Paris, February 18, 1839. 27

Brown's Improved Almanack, Pocket Memorandum, and Account Book, for 1839,

CONTAINING, in addition to the useful matter, Portraits of several of the most distinguished politicians and literary men of the present times. Just received and for sale by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Jan. 22, 1839 tf 2g

THE PORTLAND
SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY'S
COLLECTION OF
CHURCH MUSIC.

CONSISTING of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Chants, composed and compiled under the special direction of the Portland Sacred Music Society, and adapted to the use of classes, choirs, and the social circle, arranged with small notes for the Organ and Piano Forte. By David Paine. Just received and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Jan 26, 1839. 4w24

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

MARY HALE of Newbury in the County of Essex and commonwealth of Massachusetts, widow and principal Devisee in the last Will and Testament of THOMAS HALE, late of said Newbury, deceased, having presented here in Court certain papers, purporting to be a Copy of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, together with the Probate thereof under the seal of the Probate Court for said County of Essex, and thereupon prayed, that said copies may be filed and recorded in the Probate office for said County of Oxford, the Testator having died seized and possessed of real estate within the said County of Oxford, on which said Will operates.

ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the second Tuesday of April next, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the said second Tuesday of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3 25† Copy Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas Silvanus Twitchell late of Bethel and now of Orono in the County of Penobscot, by his deed of Mortgage, dated June 6, 1835, and duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book 45, Page 158, conveyed to the subscriber certain parcels of land situated in Bethel in said County of Oxford, to wit:—Lot numbered twenty-three in the third range of lots in said Bethel; one piece of land beginning at the Southeast corner of lot numbered twenty-three in the fourth range; thence Northwardly to the road, thence Westwardly on the road to the town in the road, thence West twenty degrees South until it strikes the Mill brook, thence up the Mill brook to the lot line, thence Eastwardly on said line to the first mentioned bound, excepting so much of said tracts as said Twitchell sold William Frye and Timothy White —Also one undivided half of the South half of lot numbered twenty four in the second range; also the South half of lot numbered twenty-eight in the third range; also a small tract of land on Bethel Hill measuring thirty-five by thirty-three feet & the Shoemakers shop thereon. Reference being had to said record of said deed for a more full description; and whereas the conditions of said deed have been broken, the undersigned claims to foreclose said Mortgage.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY
Norway, January 25th, 1839. ‡ 3w25

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Ezekiel Merrill of Andover in the County of Oxford, conveyed to me the subscriber by deed of mortgage dated the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1835, a certain farm situated in said Andover, for a particular description of which reference may be had to Oxford County Records, Book 43, Page 429. Said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of one thousand dollars payable in three years from the first day of January 1838, with annual interest I therefore claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

ALDEN BLOSSOM.
Turner, Jan'y 19, 1839. 3w23

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (nervous) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and yet as the nerves form a part of one system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sentiments, so that quarrels, murders, suicides, and every kind of crime or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a *bad or corrupted state of the blood.*

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal *bodies* originate from a fluid.

2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the *BLOOD.*

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts twenty times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes viz:—decomposition and reorganization.

8th.—Reorganization is effected by the blood, which flowing from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.

9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition.

10th.—The more fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.

11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all diseases.

12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or sent down somewhere with in the body.

13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.

14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.

15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modification of one effect resulting from one cause.

16.—The cause *IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and disease *MUST VANISH.*

18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.

19th.—This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th. The ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN to possess those properties, is Dr Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.

21st. These pills were brought to their present state of perfection eighty years ago, by Dr William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr Benjamin Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by purgation all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr Brandreth has fully attained his philanthropic object.

23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, all who have ever published *PRETENDED* Vegetable Universal Pills were only unworthy imitators of Dr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.

24th.—The *BRANDRETH PILLS* possess the *UNRIVALLED* power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood.

DR BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS 10 HANOVER *STREET, BOSTON.* All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Felony. *NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE.*
Aug. 14th, 1838. 3m32.

ATKINSON'S EVENING POST,
AND PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY NEWS.

A WEEKLY Family paper, devoted to Literature, Science, Arts, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, &c. &c. published in Philadelphia, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The subscriber having recently purchased the proprietorship of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS, a weekly journal of wide circulation and high literary character, proposes henceforth to issue that paper in connection with his own long established and well known periodical, the EVENING POST. By the junction of these two journals, the list of subscribers to the united publication will be among the greatest in the United States. To preserve and extend this ample circulation, the subscriber is determined to make every effort which his means will allow. Among the early improvements which he proposes to introduce, will be a finer quality of paper and other mechanical changes, which will tend to make the *Evening Post and News* one of the most elegant weekly journals which the country furnishes.

Upon the literary department of the *Evening Post and News*, the subscriber intends to bestow particular attention. The editorial management of the paper is committed to a gentleman of high reputed qualifications and character, and negociations are now in progress by which the aid of the best talent in the country will be secured. With these accessions to his present able list of contributors, the subscriber does not hesitate to predict that in point of literary merit the *Evening Post and News* will speedily take rank among the first of our periodicals.

To his own patrons, many of whom have received the *Evening Post* since its commencement, the subscriber offers his assurances that the same attention to the inculcation of sound morals, blended with profitable amusement and useful instruction, which in years past has secured their approbation, shall still be directed to similar results; and to the patrons of the *Saturday News*, he offers assurances that the spirit, variety and abundance, both of original and selected literature, shall in no degree be diminished under his control. From the latter therefore, he confidently expects a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed on his predecessors, which it shall be his earnest study to merit.

Terms, Single number of the paper for one year, $2
Three copies one year $5
Agents who favor us with five subscribers and enclose $10 in current notes will be entitled to an extra volume of the Post and a volume of the Casket for a past year.

Particular Notice to those persons who wish to take the Post and News.

All payments must positively be made in advance, in as good current money as can be procured. Postage must invariably be paid on all communications addressed to the Publisher—unpaid letters are not taken from the post office, but are allowed to the General Post Office department at Washington.

Address, S. C. ATKINSON,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia

P. S.—Postmasters and others who are at present agents for the *Saturday News*, are respectfully solicited to continue their aid in behalf of the joint publication.

Newspapers with whom we exchange will oblige by giving the above a few insertions, a favor not before asked for several years: and those wishing to exchange by copying the above will hereby be entitled—a copy containing the advertisement *marked* is requested. 2ł

☞ Subscriptions for the above received at this Office.

Stocks! Stocks!!

A PRIME assortment of Satin and Boombazine Stocks from the Portland Manufactory, just received and for sale by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, Caps, & Buffalo Robes,

A new lot, just received.

W. E GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, January 16th, 1839. 4w21

WANTED,

As above, all kinds of SHIPPING FURS, for which a fair price will be paid.

JOHN GOODENOW,
Attorney at Law,
AUBURN, OXFORD COUNTY, Maine.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HARRY WOOD,

late of Grafton, in the County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of October last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Inn of Nathaniel Benjamin in Livermore, on Friday the first day of February 1839, and on Friday the twelfth day of April, 1839, from one until five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN MONROE, Jr.
NATHANIEL PERLEY, Jr. } Com'rs.
Livermore, Dec mber 21st, 1838 3w23

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS Charles Blanchard of Blanchard, Esquire, did, by his deed of mortgage bearing date July 11th A. D. 1837, and duly recorded in the District Registry for the County of Oxford, Book 18, Pages 441 & 442, convey to the subscriber eight hundred and ninety six and three fourths acres of land in a place in said County formerly called Batchelder's Grant, now Stoneham, the same being in common and undivided with other owners,—reference to said Registry being had for a description of the premises; and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken by reason of the nonpayment of the two first notes of twenty nine hundred and two dollars and thirty five cents each and interest thereon, I therefore give notice that I claim to hold said mortgaged premises for condition broken.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.
Norway, February 11th, 1839. †2ß

BLANKS FOR TOWN ORDERS

FOR sale at this Office.
Feb. 26.

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned Samuel Hutchins of Newbury in the State of Vermont, is assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C. Hutchins November 15, 1835, by Wm. H. Hays of New York in the State of New York, of one undivided *Eighth* part of the easterly half of Townships numbered *Three* in the *First* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of four promisory notes, signed by said Hays, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable the first for the sum of $2411 37, in six months, the remaining three for the sum of $2340, in one, two and three years with interest, annually Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford Book 46, pages 315 & 316, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of said premises for breach of the condition of said mortgage and to foreclose the same SAMUEL HUTCHINS,
By his Attornies,
WILLIS & FESSENDEN.
Feb. 4, 1839. 26

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned James H. Johnson of Lisbon in the State of New Hampshire, assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C Hutchins November 15, 1835, by Alfred G. Benson of the City of Brooklin in the State of New York, of one undivided *eighth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *three* in the *first* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of one promisory note signed by said Benson for $332 50, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable in four months from date with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 405 & 406, to which reference is hereby made Said note remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said mortgage. JAMES H. JOHNSON,
By his Attorneys,
WILLIS & FESSENDEN.
Feb. 4, 1839. 26